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EDITORIAL ARTICLES.

[FROM THE DAILY P. C. A.]

MESSRS. GEO. W. MACFARLANE & Co.'s advices by cable from London contain the information that Messrs. Hoffnung & Co. had purchased the Inman Line steamer "City of Paris," for the London, Honolulu and San Francisco trade. That vessel is to leave London on 31st inst., calling at St. Michaels for the first instalment of Portuguese passengers coming under the new contract between Messrs. Hoffnung & Co. and the Hawaiian Government. It is supposed that she will carry 400 adult male passengers with their families. This steamer is the first of a line to be inaugurated between London, the Azores, Honolulu and San Francisco. From London to Honolulu they will carry emigrants and freight for Honolulu, from Honolulu to San Francisco they will carry what is known as fast steamer freight, but they will not carry any sugar or produce from this port to San Francisco. This latter arrangement is to avoid entering into competition with the local lines of steamers and sailing packets. After discharging her London goods for the San Francisco houses she will load wheat for the return voyage to Europe. Messrs. Hoffnung & Co.'s idea in making so bold a purchase as that of a fast Atlantic steamer like the "City of Paris," for this trade is to secure a share of the freights which at the present time go by way of Panama, a route for which such high rates are paid by the San Francisco importers. We may congratulate ourselves in this country on the fact that the severe competition among the Atlantic steam has left so fine a boat as the "City of Paris" open for purchase by the enterprising firm which is giving us steam communication with the old world. Many of our readers have probably travelled on her and will find it a pleasant sensation, and a most unexpected one to welcome her in Honolulu harbor. It is evident that such a steamer could not have been secured for this trade had it not been for the active competition now going on in turning out larger and swifter steam vessels than have ever before been attempted for the trade between the United States and Great Britain.

At the same time we feel that the news we now communicate to our readers is matter for congratulation for more important reasons than the mere character of the steamer that is about to be employed. Coming as it does in conjunction with the unwelcome news that the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. are about to try to force Chinese coolies upon us in wholesale quantities, it is a gleam of sunshine breaking through the clouds. We have expressed our opinion pretty freely already about further Chinese immigration and we shall stand by our colors. We intend to oppose it to the bitter end no matter who may father it and try to profit by it, and we are well assured that, in this course, we shall have the sentiment of the mass of people here entirely with us.

The following remarks on economy are clipped from the *Industrial World* and we would commend their perusal by all interested in the manufacture of sugar, or in any other undertaking where steam power is employed. "One of the puzzling things in the management of some kinds of business is the apparent ease with which part of the elements are overlooked which are involved in the proper conduct of the whole by the very men who are as sharp as steel in other directions in their watchfulness. One of these is the liability, indeed the certainty in most works, that there will be trifling losses in the use of material, in the consumption of coal, in the use of gas light and a score of other things which require discernment rather than ob-

servation for their detection. It would hardly be supposed that a newly erected battery of boilers, for example, which, in many particulars, were justly claimed to be the model of the whole district, would be suffered to run for weeks with important erections in the brick-work of the back connections, through which a permanent leakage of air into the flues of the boiler was passing. When to the fact of this leakage is added the other fact that the full color of the flame within appeared constantly to the attendant, or would so have appeared if he had been all over and around his boilers, as he should have done, the need of discernment would seem to be the more real and tangible on the part of some one about the place.

It is a common delusion that such things as this air leakage into a boiler-setting are too trifling to be worthy of notice, that they cannot be measured in respect of any loss they may cause, and hence are not productive of any actual money cost to the owner; but this is far from the truth. They belong to the long list of things which cost nothing for their suppression, and are certainly in the line of promoting economy, even if no one can say just what is actually lost by them. People ought to be weary of reading of such things as air leaks under boilers and air admission over a boiler-furnace fire, but the losses due to such things are perpetual, and no doubt always will be suffered, so long as the average attendant believes (and acts upon his belief) that because a little air may be sometimes desirable in such a connection, therefore a great deal of air all the time must be a good deal better, and hence he provides it in the most remorseless way."

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, March 15, 1884.

Business generally during the past week has not been brisk. The news that came to hand on the 8th instant per S. S. Mariposa, concerning the Treaty was indefinite. The Chamber of Commerce fully realizing the desirability of securing the continuance of the treaty for a definite period, passed a resolution at a recent meeting to the following effect: "That it is the opinion of this Chamber that the commercial and general interests of this country would be promoted by an agreement between the United States and Hawaiian Governments to extend the present Treaty of Reciprocity for a definite term of years."

By the latest advices from San Francisco we are informed that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company had arranged for their China steamers to call here en route to San Francisco with Chinese coolies. This has been realized by the arrival of the S. S. Rio de Janeiro with 600 Chinese, all of whom were landed yesterday. Furthermore, by this steamer we learn that the S. S. City of Tokio will follow shortly with a like number. From Europe we learn of a new line of steamers to be shortly placed on the London and Honolulu and San Francisco route, the pioneer of which will be the late Inman steamer "City of Paris." Messrs. Hoffnung & Co. are the promoters of this new line, and Messrs. Geo. W. Macfarlane & Co. will be the agents at this port. Further particulars on this subject will be found in the editorial columns.

As a sequence to the "Madras" suit a claim of \$32,000 has been presented to this Government, which they are perfectly willing shall be decided by the courts of this kingdom.

The receipts of sugar continue to increase, having amounted during the current week to 36,000 packages. The S. S. Mariposa, leaving to-day, will take away 2,000 tons of sugar, 100 tons of rice and hides, and 1,300 bunches of bananas. Several hundred tons also await shipment per S. S. Zealandia, due to-morrow from the Colonies.

The arrivals for the week comprise the S. S. Mariposa from San Francisco, whaling bark Napoleon, schooner Henrietta, bark Wanderer, Jacob A. Howland, Abrahm Barker, schooner Page from cruising, and the P.M.S.S. Rio de Janeiro from Hongkong, via Yokohama.

The departures include the whalers Orca, Fleetwing, Sea Breeze, Northern Light, Mary and Helen, Wanderer, Henrietta, Page, Jacob A. Howland, and Abraham Barker for the Arctic; bark C. W. Whitmore for Port Townsend; bark D. C. Murray for San Francisco.

The inter-island sounding by the employees of the Hawaiian Cable Company, has been completed, and the result being favorable, some active steps will shortly be taken by the Company to connect the several islands by wire.

An important sale of land was concluded during the week by Mr. Cecil Brown, agent for the Anthon estate. The Government have purchased that portion facing Merchant Street, opposite the Sailor's Home, for \$22,000 and Brown & Co., an adjoining portion for \$5,000. The Government purpose erecting a Courthouse and lock-up thereon.

The sale of Hawaiian curios, etc. at the residence of her late Highness Ruth Keelikolani proved that there is something more than an intrinsic value attached to these ancient relics, and they realized for the heirs a good round sum.

The following is an extract from Mr. James Dunn's Clyde sugar market report, Glasgow, January 29th, '84.

Raw Sugar. The market re-opened after the holidays with rather greater firmness, but soon again relapsed into the dull and disappointing condition which has now so long characterized the general sugar trade. Prices have, since that short-lived period of activity, resumed their downward course, although the full decline in values, for the month does not exceed 6d per cwt. The position into which the article has now drifted is, as regards its value, a very tempting one for the speculative operator, while, on the other hand, the stocks of available sugars, and the estimates of further supplies, furnish ample elements of uncertainty in attempting to forecast any early movement of importance. The bare fact, however, of prices having reached so low a point, taken in connection with the large increase in consumption in Europe and America, is sure to attract a certain amount of attention, which, sooner or later, must develop into that reaction which invariably follows all depressions of so extreme a character. The business transacted here during the month aggregates 19,000 tons, 88 per cent Beet-root which has been the chief subject of negotiations is now obtainable for prompt and February shipment @ 17-3 March @ 16-6 April and April-May shipment @ 17-9, and May 17-10% f.o. b. Hamburg.

RECEPTION AT Y. M. C. A. HALL IN HONOR OF THE REV. W. J. SMITH.

On Thursday evening a reception was tendered, at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, to the Rev. W. J. Smith of the Tabernacle Church in San Francisco. The spacious room on the upper floor of the hall was well filled by Mr. Smith's friends, all of whom, notwithstanding counter attractions, came to do him honor on this last occasion of his appearing in public in this city, as he leaves this day in the S. S. Mariposa for San Francisco.

The Hon. A. F. Judd, President of the Association, occupied the Chair and in introducing the guest of the evening, he said:

Ladies and Gentlemen, friends of the Y. M. C. A., the gentleman whom we have assembled to meet this evening has peculiar claims to our consideration. In the first place he belongs to that important branch of the human race known as the Smith family and he has the father distinction of being "J. Smith" which I presume is John. In an encyclopedia of general information I found that there are sixty Smiths entitled to notice commencing as far back as Adam Smith, which is as far back as most families can be traced. But seriously, Mr. Smith has serious claims to our kind attention for his efforts in regard to this institution. Two and a half years ago, when by his lectures and soliciting public subscriptions he succeeded in raising so much money for this building. It was the ever generous public of Honolulu from whom the money came. That enabled us to complete this edifice and furnish it without a dollar of debt. Mr. Smith then knew that it was more blessed to give than to receive, and I hope that your liberality in assisting his struggling Church in San Francisco will enable him to know the blessedness of receiving also. Mr. Smith is greatly identified with Y. M. C. A. work and his address will no doubt be entertaining and profitable to us.

At the close of his address, the Hon. A. F. Judd stated that a committee consisting of Messrs. W. W. Hall, C. M. Cooke and himself would receive subscriptions on behalf of the Tabernacle Church up to the time of the Rev. W. J. Smith's departure.

The Rev. W. J. Smith replied as follows: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, your illustrious chairman has given you a very good reason for my claim on your attention and consideration this evening, because I represent so large and respectable a family; why, sir, I represent the largest con-

stituency of any man who ever visited your islands. I looked at the directory one day to see how great we had grown, but gave it up in despair; but my wife made a computation and found four thousand Smiths in San Francisco, and in the name of the Smith family of S. F., I congratulate you on the realization of your hopes, and the completion of this beautiful Y. M. C. A. Hall. Then the other reason is, equally weighty, that my name is John, John Smith, William John Smith, and I came by it honestly, for my father's name was John, and he was a lineal descendant of that honored man who wrought such service for his country in her time of need—John Smith, of Jamestown, who killed Pocahontas with a club. Yes, sir, our name is legion, "increase and multiply" has ever been the battle cry of the Smiths, and you will find them in all the walks of life, except the penitentiary and Congress. But, with my congratulations, I am asked to give you a little fatherly advice. Well, first, you are to remember, as an association, that you are the advance guard of the Church, the skirmish line, not opposed to the Church, but part of it, yet doing a work on the skirmish line of the world in preparation for the Churches' progress. Sometimes we are misconstrued, which reminds me of a story. By the side of an Established Church in England stood a little Methodist Church, and they used to get very happy and shout a good deal, which disturbed the decorum of the established brethren; so one day they sent in the Beadle to reason with them a little, he entered during a love feast, and said, "I just wanted to say a word—" "Go on, brother, speak for the Master." "Oh, no, I just wanted to say—" "Amen, brother, praise the Lord. Speak on." "Oh, no, no, no," said the beadle, "I just wanted to say, you know when they built Solomon's Temple, everything went so smoothly and quietly, that the noise of a hammer was not heard in the temple. That's the way we ought to worship." Silence fell on the love feast. "Yes, yes, that's so, brother; but then you know we're not building Solomon's Temple, we're only blasting the rocks. Somebody's got to blast the rocks, my friends, God sends you out for this work into the world, in a rough way, perhaps, but you are to gather up these rough fragments from the quarry of human life, and make them fit to be built up in the great Temple of his church.

Again, you are to make religion attractive to the young. Time was when the Church seemed to provide but little help and encouragement and sympathy for the young. Why I can remember in our old home Church, when the old men did all the work and all the praying. Same old stereotyped prayers. We knew when they got to the Jews how far it was to the end, and we straightened up, put away the pins we had been using, and stood on our good behavior. Nothing for the young people to do; they seemed in the way like a friend of mine. His wife said to him, "My dear, I think we had better discharge our Chinaman and get a girl." So he went down to the employment office and the proprietor sent in the girls to interview him. "How much family?" "Well, we have six children, my wife and myself." "Too much children." Next "How many in your family, sir?" "We have six children but we will pay you the highest wages." "Goodness, alive! sure too much children." And so it went on till about the eleventh asked, "How many children have you?" "Why, Madam, I am sorry to say we have six children, but if it will be any inducement for you to come we'll drown three of them." Well, that's the way we felt. No place for us until a delegation of the Y. M. C. A. came out, and a new revelation was given us, that religion was a beautiful thing for the young. Fifteen of the boys joined the Church, several of them are preaching the gospel now, and others are office bearers in the Church. By everything that is joyful in your Association work recommend religion to the young, and let them see there is a pleasure in it and a reality in the Saviour's words, "these things have I spoken unto you that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full." Then you are to take the initiative in every question that concerns the public good. Stand in the front, your name denotes strength, "young men," let the public feel it. Questions like the temperance problem; and of course in all this work you want co-operation of the ladies. I don't mean to leave them out, in any of my remarks for it's understood, (though I have spoken particularly to young men,) that the young men always embrace the ladies, but in this question especially, which is coming to be the great issue in the U. S. and in all Christendom, you must have their co-operation. They make, too a great extent, our social laws and usages. What poet is it that says so beautifully, Shakespeare?

"When a woman wills, she wills.
You may depend on't;
And when she won't, she won't.
And there's an end on't."

Why, Mr. President, look how she rules and regulates the world of fashion. You remember when she were an excess of crinolines, "round tires like the moon," when there was a skeleton in every (ladies') closet, then they rose all along the line as one man—I mean as one woman, and said hitherto, hark! then come out no farther, and they just tied a string around them and put them in the back yard, at least there's where my sisters put theirs, for I got my foot in them one

night when I went for wood. Well, pardon my lightness, but you want woman's influence in all its strong loving power to create a public sentiment against the drinking habits of the day in the house, and in all her associations. You have good laws, but they are dead on the Statute books; enforce them and at these beautiful islands be free from the thralldom of the rum fiend.

And now in closing, you are to stretch out through this beautiful building and all appurtenances, and through all your work the hand of sympathy and help to all the needy. I don't mean the tramp but the needy hearts of the strangers that coming to your islands. You are getting nearer to the outside world every year. New lines of steamers immigration increasing. A great deal is said about the Brotherhood of Man. How much do we mean by it. It reminds me of the little beggar boy who went up the marble steps of the rich man's mansion, and begged for food. "Go round to the kitchen and the servant will attend to you." So he entered the kitchen; great rows of pies stood on the table, the servant gave him crusts; as he passed the steps again, the master said, "See here, little boy, do you know how to pray?" "No, I don't know nothin' about prayin'." "Well, I'll teach you; you say it after me. Our father who art in heaven," "Our father," and then he stopped. "Is he our father?" "Yes." "Then me and you are brothers." "Yes." "You're my big brother?" "Yes." "Well, now, said he, "don't you think it's kinder mean to give your little brother those crusts when all them big pies was on the shelf?" Oh, my friends, what's the religion of our common brotherhood worth? In the name of these for whom Christ died, in the name of him who said, "I was a stranger, and ye took me not in." I plead with you to have a ready hand for the stranger that visits you in your son-girl isles. Let the spirit of Him who came to seek and to save the lost, animate you, and when the history of this building shall have been written up, and the books are opened at the roll-call of eternity, and the saved go up to take their place amid the shining ranks of the redeemed, may all heaven hear the record. This man and that man were born there."

"Dare to do right, dare to be true.
You have a work which no other can do,
Do it so grandly, so nobly, so well,
Angels will harken the story to tell."

An agreeable "social" followed the addresses, after which the Rev. W. J. Smith's numerous friends bid him adieu, and wished him a safe return to his home.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made, or opinions expressed by our correspondents.

MR. EDITOR.—"Reformatory school boys in the employ of an attaché of the Board of Education lately committed a series of robberies, were captured, and, after a weary wait, were punished. Their places were promptly filled by more material from the aforesaid school, by the aforesaid attaché, and now the neighbors await another series of robberies."—*Vide Hawaiian Gazette*, Feb. 27th ult.

All of the above & far as the allegation of fact is concerned, is doubtless true—excepting that he compounds robbery with larceny, but the writer, (an "attaché" of the Hawaiian Gazette office) might have added with equal truth, that the "series of robberies" referred to, were of certain small articles or trinkets belonging to himself and that the "weary wait" for punishment, complained of, was chiefly owing to his own disposition to prosecute and his own expressed readiness to compound the felony. At common law, and according to the statutes of this Kingdom, he who compounds a felony is indictable as an accessory.

I would not excuse the "attaché" referred to by the *Gazette*, for not more promptly placing the boys back at the Reformatory School, where they belonged; but that the tardiness of the police in attending to the case of "known thieves" and the conduct of the man who has complained in the matter, is far more reprehensible, I do believe.

As incident to the subject, let me mention the fact that one of the boys referred to was less than 12 years old, and the other about 15 years. When captured they were incarcerated in separate cells at the station house for a period of 18 days on bread and water—to sleep on hard boards without pillow or blanket, or means of protection from the swarms of mosquitoes that infest the place.

FLAT JUSTICE.

Hilo, March 5th, 1884.

MR. EDITOR.—As it has been continually reported to travelers visiting the Grater of Kilauea, that there is leprosy at Hawala's Half-way House and in the vicinity of Olaa. I have had the locality thoroughly investigated and house and persons around there examined, and can confidently state that there is no leprosy at Hawala's or in that vicinity, and further that there never has been anything of the kind at Hawala's Half-way House. About 18 months ago a leper was found up at Olaa, but not near the Half-way House, and at a place off near Puna called Waipahoehoe, distant from Olaa about five miles. Lepers have been found. This may furnish a foundation for that report, raised probably to scare strangers. If you will have the kindness to publish this in your paper you will confer a favor on the people of Olaa and vicinity, who feel that they have been injured by such false stories, and also relieve the minds of numbers of travelers who have had their fears aroused by false and malicious reports.

Very Respectfully yours,
LUTHER SEVERANCE,
Agent of Board of Health, Island of Hawaii.